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The Chinook Advance

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Vol VIII. No. 45

Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, February 7, 1924

Subscription \$1.50 per year, in advance

FRESH FISH

Just Arrived a Shipment of
Silver Dressed White Fish
Fresh Mackerel
Fresh Lake Trout
Pickerel and Salmon
Special Prices on this shipment of Fresh Fish.

Don't forget our Fresh Assortment of
Groceries and Vegetables
Fresh and Cured Meats always on hand.

The Chinook Trading Co.
Dealers in Meats and Groceries
MONTGOMERY & HINDS

Prevent a Cold BY USING Wampoles Cod Liver Oil

The best remedy for preventing a cold. It builds up the system and keeps the body fit and fresh so that it is able to throw off a cold. Be sure to purchase a bottle of Wampoles Cod Liver Oil next time you are in town.

Chinook Pharmacy
E. E. Jacques, Druggist and Stationer

Dr. J. B. Valentine Physician and Surgeon
CHINOOK ALTA.
Dr. T. F. Holt, Dentist, of Oyen,
Will be at the Chinook Hotel
Every THURSDAY.

Right Here!
White Fish, Salmon and Trout
A limited Quantity. Leave your order.

Apples

Just arrived a shipment of
Winter Bananas, Delicious
and Ontario Apples
We have a few Wagners and Greening
at the old price while they last.

2 dozen large juicy Oranges 75c.
We handle Purity and Maple Leaf Flour.

Acadia Produce Co.

Quality—Economy—Service
C. W. RIDEOUT GEO. E. AITKEN
CHINOOK ALTA

Local Items

The School will open on Monday next at 9 30 a.m.

Mrs. C. W. Rideout left Saturday morning for Calgary where she has taken her little daughter, Audrey for medical treatment and x-ray examination.

A. H. Cliphsham and J. B. Glover motored to Hanna last Sunday.

Service will be conducted in the Union Church next Sunday evening at 7:30 by Rev. Harden.

Mr. E. E. Jacques purchased a new Ford Coupe last week.

M. L. Chapman is undergoing medical treatment in Alsask.

Mrs. J. Mitchell, who has been nursing at Mr. Young's home, returned to town Tuesday.

V. Hale is visiting at his farm at Sedalia for a few days.

Miss Tarney is visiting friends at Mecheche, and Miss Whiteside is visiting friends in Calgary.

Mrs. E. E. Jacques and little son Norman left on Tuesday for Calgary.

Mrs. W. A. Cruickshank and family are visitors in Youngstown this week.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Todd, who has been undergoing an operation, is now progressing very favorably, and her parents expect to bring her home the end of this week.

P. E. Berry, of Big Spring, is a visitor in Calgary this week. Don't forget Sunday School and Church next Sunday. Everybody make an effort to be there.

Charley Neff left Tuesday for Medicine Hat where he will visit relatives.

Mr. Wm. Lee purchased a new Ford Sedan last week.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Berry, of Spokane, Wash., on January 28, a daughter, Bessie Mae.

Mrs. A. H. Cliphsham, who has recently undergone a serious operation in the Hanna hospital, is now convalescent and is expected home early next week.

M. Jordan is acting agent at the Chinook depot during Mr. Kerr's absence.

Remember school opens next Monday morning.

The Canadians again easily won the Hockey Laurels at the Winter Olympic sports. They defeated the U. S. in the finals by a score of 6-1.

1864 Ceremony Re-enacted

Marriage vows, made sixty years ago when the west was wild frontier land, were renewed last week by Louis Lagimodier and his wife, Marie, at St. Laurent, Man., when they celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary. W. Milligan and W. A. Cruick-Pierre Bruce played melodies on the very violin used for the bride Deman, J. Kerr and J. Rennie—and groom to trip the light fantastic on their wedding night.

Mr. A. Robinson Passes to Last Rest

It is with regret we publish news of the death of Mr. Alex. Robinson, of Rearville, who passed away after an operation for appendicitis in the hospital at Calgary last Friday morning. He had been sick for some days but became much worse and was taken to Calgary Tuesday where he was found to be suffering from appendicitis and in spite of the best medical service possible he passed away soon after the operation.

Mr. Robinson, who came to this district in 1911 from Alsask, was a native of Ontario, and was one of the early settlers in this district. He had made a large circle of friends, and leaves to mourn his loss, his widow, four sons and seven daughters.

The body, which was accompanied by Mrs. Robinson, Lloyd Robinson and Miss Euphemia Robinson, was shipped to Wall-halla, North Dakota for burial.

The deepest sympathy is extended to the widow and family in their great sorrow.

New Liquor Commissioner

The appointment of Robert J. Dinning of Lethbridge, as the chairman of the new commission to administer the new liquor act, was announced to the Legislature last week. Mr. Dinning has been manager of the Bank of Montreal at Lethbridge, and is comparatively a young man of high standing in the province. He assumes office February 15.

The new liquor bill has received its first reading in the Legislature and will likely be under discussion this week.

Wheat Pool Handles Much Wheat

The Alberta wheat pool to date has handled approximately 25,000,000 bushels of wheat, according to a statement made public by the secretary of the pool. This covers operations since October.

Selling Seed Grain

Demands for registered seed grain from the Provincial Government co-operative marketing plant continue to come in. During the past week or two heavy shipments of this seed have been made, to eastern seed houses, and other places. Farmers in the province are urged to get in their orders early.

Chinook Curlers Attend Youngstown Bonspiel

Three rinks from Chinook are taking part in the Youngstown Bonspiel this week. Here are the men: O. Hinds, S. J. Smith, W. Milligan and W. A. Cruick-shank—skip. A. Switzer, I. W. Deman, J. Kerr and J. Rennie—skip. R. Hamon, W. Ginks, R. Farrow and Chas. Ray—skip.

Radios & Radio Parts For Sale

Don't send away for your Radio Outfits. We have them right here, and furthermore we can demonstrate our machine and show you how to operate them. When you buy from us we guarantee every Outfit and see that they give satisfaction. Call and let us demonstrate one of our latest Outfits.

Anti-Freeze

40 degrees of frost can't congeal this Anti-Free

Service Garage
COOLEY BROTHERS

Hy-Grade Coal

We also have in Stock

12 inch Dry Wood

All orders for coal and wood promptly attended to.
Do not forget to place your orders for STORM-SASH early.
We carry as usual a full line of BUILDING MATERIAL

Imperial Lumber Yards

R. W. HAMON, Agent for Chinook

REGISTERED ALBERTA SEED

FOR SALE

Wheat Oats Barley
World-winning strains, Sacked and Sealed at the Alberta Government Cleaning and Grading Plant, Edmonton, Alberta.

For Prices Apply to
W. J. STEPHEN

Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.

Warm Clothes For Cold Weather

Mackinaw Coats, leather lined. Leather Vests, Sweaters good assortment, Felt Shoes, all felt, also leather soles. Moccasins, Wannigans, Felt Socks Rubbers and Overshoes. Winter Caps, Mitts, woolen and pullovers. Jersey Gloves very suitable for chores.

WARM WOOLLEN WELL WEARING
BLANKETS
WHITE WOOL BLANKETS
COMFORTERS

Full line of Men's, Women's
And Children's Underwear.

W. A. Hurley, Ltd.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY makes
finer tea and more of it

Where Co-operation Is Badly Needed

The farmers of Western Canada profess to believe in co-operation and to be convinced of its merits. We believe they do and are. The success of the United Grain Growers Co., the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., co-operative creameries, co-operative wool marketing, and many other enterprises, and the steps now being taken in all these various directions to create viable pools, all go to prove that the West believes in co-operation by individuals for the common welfare of all.

But even in Western Canada it is only in the A.B.C. stage of learning the lesson and realizing the benefits of co-operation. And, as stated in a recent article in this column, the outstanding need of the country is more, not less, co-operation; more self-reliance on the part of the individual, less leaning on Governments, and closer, more effective co-operation by all people in their respective communities, districts and provinces.

Farmers are devoted mainly to co-operation in distribution and marketing, and they are wise in doing so. But why not begin at the very beginning with co-operation in production? It will be urged in reply that production is, and must be, an individual matter with the farmer. This is true to some extent, but in other respects maximum profitable production can only be attained through co-operation. Let us illustrate:

It remains with the individual farmer to decide how thoroughly he will cultivate and prepare his land, and whether he will sow good, clean seed, the best he can obtain. And these are important factors in production. His neighbor cannot decide these things for him, nor help, except with advice and good example. A number of farmers can, however, co-operatively make arrangements to secure clean, tested seed, and thereby save money for all and benefit all.

Suppose, however, that one farmer has given careful attention to cultivation and has sown only clean seed, but his neighbor neglects his farm, ignores the law, and allows his land to become infested with noxious weeds. His is only a matter of time and seasons when the land of the careful, progressive farmer is contaminated by the most noxious and noxious weeds, and his neighbor's cultivation and good seed, his production is reduced and he, too, is handling and marketing weed seeds instead of wheat. A step could be put to this through co-operation.

Recently a Winnipeg newspaper stated that weeds cost the farmers of Manitoba last year a good many millions of dollars—\$22,000,000 we think the figure is, or more than the total of Provincial taxation, heavy as that is. In the booklet entitled "The West Without Weeds," to which reference is made last week, the following statement is emphasized: "The farmers complain that the worst weeds in the West are those that have been introduced from the East of \$150,000,000 to the farmers of Western Canada in 1922 through weeds." And the author, in advocating broad, comprehensive co-operation, asks: "Why can't the Western farmer make a weedy farm as unpopular as a slunk in the dairy room, and thus save for himself the millions of dollars it costs him annually to grow weeds?"

Full hundreds of people seem to labor under the delusion that the passing of a Noxious Weed Act by the Legislature, and the appointment of a weed inspector, is all that is necessary to solve the problem. Another error of leaning on the Government, whether it be Provincial or Municipal. Let the truth sink in that if the Statute Books contained nothing but weed legislation, they would never solve the problem. It will never be solved, and the appalling ills will continue to be sustained by the farmers unless and until the farmers themselves are prepared to co-operate systematically and with determination for its removal.

Farmers did not fight grasshoppers by one farmer doing his duty and remaining indifferent whether his neighbors declared theirs or not. They worked together, taught neighbors to shoulder farm to farm, in a word, they practiced co-operation. And it proved effective.

Co-operation will alone solve the weed problem. Legislation, be it repeated, cannot do it. It cannot be done through process of law. But it can be done through co-operation by the farmers themselves. If every Grain Growers and United Farmers local association declared war on weeds, and made it their business to see that their respective districts were cleaned up and kept clean, they would be the means of putting millions of dollars into the pockets of farmers annually. The annihilation of weeds would well repay the fight bills of the Western farmer.

Increase in Automobiles

Figures Show Many Cars Purchased in West Last Year

There was a considerable increase in the number of automobiles registered in the western provinces in 1923 as compared with 1922. In British Columbia 5,000 more automobiles were licensed in 1923 than in 1922, and in 1922 the increase was only 500 over 1921. Alberta registrations increased 1,250 against an increase of 112 for 1922 over 1921. Saskatchewan came forward with an increase of 2,500 motor cars, against a small decrease in 1922. Manitoba had a small increase in 1923, against an increase of 1,715 in 1922 over 1921.

Awful Asthma Attacks. Is there a member of your family who is in the power of this distressing trouble? No service you can render him will equal the bringing to his attention of Dr. J. D. Koller's Asthma Remedy. This remarkable remedy rests its reputation upon what it has done for scores of Asthma sufferers, and years of success in almost every part of this continent, and even beyond the seas.

Big Land Deal

It is understood that a 20,000-acre land deal has been completed by the Webster Land Company. The deal, which involves a large sum, was a cash purchase of land, but cannot be made until the latter secures a piece of land within the city limits on which to erect a plant for processing.

CHILDREN CRY FOR "CASTORIA"

Especially Prepared for Infants and Children of All Ages

Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has been in use for over 30 years as a pleasant, harmless, cathartic for Castor oil, Paregoric, Peppermint Drops and Sulfur Syrup. Contains no narcotics. Proven directions are on each package. Physicians every-

Mother! Give Sick Baby

"California Fig Syrup"

Harmless Laxative to Clean Liver and Bowels of Baby or Child

Even constipation, biliousness, feverish, or sick, colic, and children love to take genuine "California Fig Syrup." No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and bowels going without griping. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Say "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeits. Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup" which contains directions.

Alberta Wool Sales

E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, with headquarters at Calgary, reports that last year the organization marketed 95,000 pounds of wool for 152 sheep breeders, total receipts for same being \$2,189, an average of a little more than 21 cents per pound.

Crescent Plant For St. Boniface

A deal has been concluded between the City of St. Boniface and the Dominion Fur and Chemical Company, whereby the latter secures a piece of land within the city limits on which to erect a plant for processing.

Artificial Ice Plant For Montreal

That Montreal is to have an up-to-date artificial ice plant along the lines of Ottawa's new auditorium, seems an assured fact, states the Ottawa Citizen. It is understood that the interests represented are McGill University, Commander J. K. L. Ross and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The Palestine Exploration Society Is

soon to make excavations on the Mount of Olives.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Demand For Seed Grain

Alberta Department of Agriculture Flooded With Orders From Many Countries

As a direct result of the world's records won at Chicago recently by the hard-pan seed grain, the provincial department of agriculture has been flooded with orders from many countries for seed grain from its cleaning and marketing plant. Enquiries for more than 150 carloads have been received from points in the United States, Great Britain and Europe.

Women Can Dye Any

Garment, Drapery

Dye or Tint Warm, Faded Things New for 15 Cents

Diamond Dyes

Don't wonder whether you can dye or tint successfully, because perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with "Diamond Dyes" even if you have never dyed before. Diamond dyes have all colors. Directions in each package.

It is said married men make better clerks than single ones. They are not in such a hurry to get home of evenings.

SO NERVOUS SHE

COULD NOT SLEEP

A Quebec Woman Found Relief and

Wants Others to Know

Mrs. Donald M. McLeod, Springfield, Que., was a victim of great nervousness until she found the right remedy, and is now anxious that others should profit by her experience. Mrs. McLeod says: "Some years ago I became run down and grew so nervous that my life was a burden to myself and all around me. Every night I would wake up with a choking feeling, much all over and my heart beating at an alarming rate. I would jump up and walk the floor and despair. Then I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and all day long I would be like a drunken person. I was afraid to be left alone, and my condition was terrible. I was then taken to the Sherbrooke hospital, but the doctors there did me no good, and I came back home so weak that I could hardly cross the floor. I could not take care of my children, and my mother did so. Everybody thought I was dying, and I was just waiting and wondering when the end would come. At this time my attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got a supply at once. By the time I had used five boxes I felt much better, could eat better, and sleep better, and felt almost like a new woman. I continued the pills for some time further, and am now a strong and healthy woman. I advise all run-down women to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as I am sure they will do for others what they have done for me."

The new sales tax will not increase the price of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as the company pays the tax. You can still obtain the pills through any medicine dealer at 50 cents a box, or by mail, post paid, at this price, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

New Inventions

Transmitting Handwriting and Drawings Over the Wire Now Practicable

Already we are able to transmit photographs, drawings, handwritings and even shorthand over the wire, and the French postal authorities are erecting stations fitted with apparatus for this purpose. It is evident therefore that these new inventions are coming within the region of practical utility. Before long it will be quite possible for a correspondent to send by wireless to his newspaper, within the space of a few minutes, an exact replica of his copy or of any photograph he may wish to transmit. Distance will be no object. A Chinese, for example, in London or Paris, will write a message in his own character, and it will be received in Peking just as it left his hand—including mistakes and corrections.—London Daily Chronicle.

Miller's Worm Powders not only exterminate intestinal and other worms, but they are a remedy for many other ailments of children. They strengthen the young stomach against biliousness and are tonics in their effects where the child suffers from loss of appetite. In feverish conditions they will be found useful, and they will serve to allay pain and griping in the stomach, from which children so often suffer.

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Ask for Minard's and take no other

Want Market for Scrub Horses

Will Ask Provincial and Federal Government to Aid Horse Breeders

Both Federal and Provincial Governments are to be asked to grapple with the problem which has arisen in the horse breeding industry as the result of the exportation of good horses from the province, and the importation of scrub and undersized animals into Saskatchewan, it was decided at the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Clydesdale Club held at Moose Jaw.

It was thought that possibly a market might be found in the Orient for some of these undersized, and at the conclusion of the discussion a resolution was adopted asking the two governments to endeavor to find a market for, or otherwise dispose of the objectionable horses and to investigate fully the possibility of developing an Oriental market for animals of the type and size that could be sold in the Asiatic countries.

The Dominion Clydesdale Horse Association will be the recipient of two requests arising out of the discussion. It was pointed out that three years ago the Saskatchewan club asked the federal government to double the fees for the registration and to refund one-half of the receipts from this source to the provincial clubs and associations on a pro rata basis. The Dominion association adopted that part of the request relating to an increase in fees, and the other portion of the application, and it was decided to again memorialize the parent association to either adopt the latter half of the club's request of three years ago or go back to the original scale of fees.

The Dominion association will also be asked to make a permanent gift, the annual grant of medals which they have been donating year by year to both the Class A, B, C, spring and summer, in the province.

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a valuable remedy to all those who suffer from it. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a balm that has the blessing of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever required.

Alaska Will Help

American Assistance Will Be Given to British Aviator in Round the World Flight

The territorial government of Alaska will render any service possible in facilitating Squadron Leader A. S. C. MacLaren, of the British Royal Air Force, in flying over Alaska during the spring of 1924, it is stated at the interior department. The British aviator will attempt from April to June to fly around the world, and his proposed itinerary will carry him over Alaska, land and water. In a recent communication to the secretary of the interior, Governor Scott C. Bone announced any service that can be reasonably rendered to facilitate the flight over Alaska will be freely granted.

Dizzy Spells Bearing-Down Pains

When pains gather around the hips and lodge in the small of the back—when to stoop or bend seems impossible, when dizzy spells and bearing-down pains are ever present—that's the time to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Irregularities disappear, vital energy is restored, back trouble is forgotten.

DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS

The ailing sick woman gains strength, improves in look, increases in spirit, by using Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They correct the conditions that rob her of health and vigor. No medicine so helpful as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. 25c at all dealers, or The Catarthozone Co., Montreal.

China's Philosophy

The Chinese have a philosophy of their own. It may not be so advanced as the pragmatism of the schools, nor so uplifting as that of the money markets; but it is the result of many centuries of experience, and in some particulars, such as its duties of aiding your neighbor's business, and its want of appreciation of war, it seems tolerably sound.—The Montreal Gazette.

HOARSE?

Remove the danger of bronchitis by gargling with Minard's in water. An enemy to germs.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

Fine food for boys and girls these chilly mornings



AUNT JEMIMA PANCAKES
Piping hot—and plenty of 'em
Get Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour at your grocers

Soundness and Strength Outstanding Features Of Union Bank Report

59th Annual Report Shows The Bank In Solid Position With High Percentage of Liquid Resources

The balance sheet of the Union Bank of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th November, 1923, was received with a great deal of satisfaction by the unusually large gathering of shareholders at the Annual Meeting, which was held at the head office in Winnipeg, on Tuesday, January 15th. W. R. Allan, President, presided. The General Manager, J. W. Hamilton, presented the statement, and explained it in detail.

The last Board of Directors was re-elected excepting S. E. Elkhoff, St. John, N.B., who had resigned. At a directors meeting later in the day the following officers were elected: Sir William Price, Honorary President; Mr. W. R. Allan, President; Mr. G. H. Thomson, Mr. Stephen Haas and Mr. M. Dall, Vice-Presidents.

Some of the outstanding features of the statement are:

Total assets amounting to	\$128,299,679
Of which nearly half represents cash, or assets than can be quickly and readily turned into cash	57,877,689
Reserve and Undivided Profits	2,067,671
Deposits amounting to	95,621,250

Investments, represented by Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, Canadian Municipal Securities, British, Foreign and Colonial Securities, Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks

A copy of the Complete Report may be obtained from any branch of the Bank.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Krupp Works For Spain

Invited to Express Wishes

Provinces invited by Federal Government

to Express Wishes

to discuss the consolidation of taxation systems in Canada in the interest of economy, if the majority of the provinces ask for such a conference.

It is understood that Premier Bracken, of Manitoba, is in favor of co-operating with the federal authorities in the collection of taxes.

It is also understood that the provinces have been invited by the Federal Government to express their wishes in the matter, but that negotiations had reached no definite stage as yet.

The Krupps will immediately place large orders for work, which cannot be undertaken in Germany under the provisions of the treaty of Versailles.

They will build steamers for German and South American lines, and locomotives for the Spanish railways.

The dispatch adds that the agreement has been favorably received in Barcelona, where its inauguration will relieve the unemployment brought about by the closing down of other works there.

Some Bananas After All

At last the fallacy in the sentiment of a popular American degenerate has been indisputably proved. News reports have it that the United States imported close to 50,000,000 bunches of bananas during 1922. This, we are told, reduced to a per capita basis, indicates that every individual in the United States—man, woman and child—was responsible for one-fifth of a bunch in the year. "Yes," we have no bananas, we have no bananas today,"—Montreal Herald.

Photographs Expected

Changes in sales tax regulations announced by the minister of customs and excise classify photographers as retailers and make it unnecessary for them to take out a sales tax license.

If all the followers of Mr. De Valera were placed end to end, we are informed, they would reach about seven miles out to sea. A lot of people are in favor of this scheme.—Punch.

The Salvation Army bandmen in England, according to the new figures, number 20,000.

PIMPLES ON HEAD AND NECK

Small and Formed Sore eruptions, Skin Sore and Red. Cuticura Heals.

"Pimples broke out on the back of my head and neck. At first the pimples were small and then they ran into eruptions and formed sore eruptions about the size of a ten cent piece. The skin was sore and red and itched a great deal, causing me to scratch and scratch. I had the trouble about six months before I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using three cakes of Soap and three boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) J. A. Macdonald, Gifford, Quebec.

Rely on Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum to care for your skin

Sample Pack Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura," Littleton, N.H., U.S.A. Send for it. Sold every where. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c, Talcum 10c.

When Cuticura Soap is used without water.

W. N. U. 1509

British National Exhibition Will Be Means Of Developing Trade Between Empire's Units

The British Empire Exhibition, which is to be held in London this year—the greatest exhibition of its kind ever held—has two primary objects. The first is to bring the far-flung Dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations into closer sentimental touch with each other, and the second is to develop trade among the constituent countries of the Empire.

The latter object is perhaps the more important of the two from the point of view of immediate necessity. Trade carried on under free conditions is a great instrument for the promotion of goodwill. It teaches countries that their economic interests are mutually dependent and beneficial. The blood ties which bind self-governing parts of the British Empire together help to make trading relations more easy.

The British Empire Exhibition has no party nor political significance. The recent general election has shown the danger of importing political schemes into the discussion of the question of trade development within the Empire. There is a vast field in which non-party and non-political effort may operate to promote closer relations between the British manufacturer and the Dominion markets. The purpose of the exhibition is to exploit that field.

Great Britain has a vast army of unemployed. Pessimists tell us that we must be prepared to accept that fact complacently as irremediable for many years to come. That is a counsel of despair quite unworthy of a people who have faced and overcome difficulties as great in the past. It may be true that under the most favorable circumstances it will be some years before we can recover to the full the markets we have lost on the continent of Europe. Great Britain must give its help to the pacification and economic reconstruction of Europe, for that is so important to our trade and commerce. We cannot afford to neglect any possible market.

But the British Empire is the greatest undeveloped market in the world. It is the most diversified. The products of the British Empire range from the natural resources of the frozen north to those of equatorial regions. This fact has a double importance to Great Britain. The British Empire, owing to the variety of its climate, is capable of producing and supplying every kind of food, and grown material for the manufacturers of Great Britain; and the great variety of manufactured articles needed by populations living under different climatic conditions gives a diversity to the manufacturing trade of Great Britain.

In considering the possibilities of the development of Empire trade we are apt to attach too much importance to the self-governing Dominions, to the neglect of the possibilities of the Crown Colonies and India. The latter have already vast populations which have at present a very low purchasing power. India, for instance, has a population nearly as large as the whole of Europe, and far larger than the whole population of South America, and more than twice the population of the United States. If we could raise the standard of living in the Crown Colonies and India we could add hundreds of millions a year to the export trade of Great Britain. The only justification of Imperialism is that it is leading the subject peoples to a higher standard of civilization.

But more attention to the development of the on-empire governing parts of the Empire does not involve the neglect of the great possibilities of the Dominions. The latter of necessity will develop slowly because they must rely for an increase of population upon immigration from the home-land. This raises the vitally important question of the better organization of emigration schemes. The British Empire Exhibition ought to be utilized as an opportunity for putting this matter on a more satisfactory footing. It facilitates the emigration of the right kind of person, who voluntarily agrees to try his fortune in the Dominions, can be arranged between the Imperial Government and the Dominion Governments, it would be greatly to the advantage of all the countries.

The exhibition should be valuable in serving the following purposes. It will show British manufacturers the character of the overseas markets, and the overseas producers the possibilities of the British market. It will bring traders throughout the Empire into personal touch with each other. It will give the general public a more adequate idea of the colonies as places of settlement. The exhibition should do much to increase trade with the

Empire; and as our exports to overseas parts of the Empire must be wholly manufactured articles that the increase of trade will give the stimulus to employment so much needed.

Good Roads In Saskatchewan

Spent \$1,134,000 On Road Construction Work Last Year

The Calgary Herald pays a high tribute to the good roads policy of the Saskatchewan Government and refers at length to the record of 346 miles of new provincial highways constructed in 1923, which brings the total mileage constructed to date up to 760 miles. Saskatchewan spent \$1,134,000 on provincial highway construction during last year. On every mile of these highways payment of the Dominion subsidy will be made by the Ottawa Government. The provincial road system so far approved by the Federal Highways Commission has brought in subsidy from the Ottawa Government the sum of \$747,518. These facts are quoted by the Calgary Herald by way of contrast with Alberta which has not as yet earned any of the money available under the Canada Highways Act. Alberta proposes now to duplicate some of Saskatchewan's activity and so earn a part of the sum allocated to the provinces by the Dominion for approved road construction.

The Saskatchewan Government has always been foremost in the matter of good roads. For many years it was the policy of the Highways Department to leave to the local municipalities the maintenance of roads whether built by the department or by the rural municipalities. It has now been definitely decided that, in order to protect the large capital investment which the province is making in the construction of provincial highways and to carry out obligations under agreement with the Canada Highway Commission, the department will assume responsibility for the maintenance of all sections of federal aid roads from the date of their completion. To carry this out, a maintenance branch of the department has been organized under the immediate charge of the superintendent of highways. This work has been under way since the early spring of last year. The building of standard roads in Saskatchewan has been a settled part of policy of the Government since 1917. The work was directed for several years by Hon. S. J. Latta, himself a good roads enthusiast. Apart from the work his department did, Mr. Latta succeeded in arousing the provincial municipalities to a keener appreciation of the value of good roads. The plans which he originated—and new plans—have been further carried on by the present minister of highways, Hon. J. G. Gardiner—Moose Jaw Times.

Settle Vacant Lands

Advocate Operation of Small Farms by Thrifty, Intensive Farmers

A systematic policy for the settlement of the clay belt of Ontario and the vacant lands in Manitoba and Saskatchewan was urged by Sir Clifford Sifton in an address to the Canadian Club at Winnipeg. He asserted that tens of thousands of settlers could be obtained from the British Isles, Scandinavia and Central Europe, and suggested that the bringing out under contract, as farm-help of English farm laborers, who would later settle in the country, was a better system than to flood the country with transients who worked out their time and left. He advocated the operation of small farms by thrifty, intensive farmers.

Speaking of marketing conditions, Sir Clifford drew attention to the fact that the United States had, by diverting her wheat and flour to domestic markets, removed Canada's greatest competitor in the export markets—wheat, which should be made necessary to the farmers of Western Canada by adjustment of lake rates on wheat and ocean rates on cattle. With so many tramp steamers on the Atlantic, he said, those having knowledge asserted a 10 rate could be obtained for cattle.

Discussing banking conditions, he declared that the secure functioning of Canadian banks could be handled secured by a central board of audit.

Pessimists Not Wanted

Nothing is gained by the doleful lamentations that are being uttered in certain quarters over the economic conditions in Canada. If they are designed for political effect they will miss the mark, for Canada wants no pessimists at the helm at the present juncture. Courage and confidence ought to be the watch word for 1924.—Branford Expositor.

Would Safeguard Depositors

Hon. W. R. Motherwell Says Time Has Come for Action

In Canada at present politics has descended to "cut-throat" tactics, with the government in the position of the dealer, according to Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, in speaking before the Women's Liberal Association at Ottawa. It was regrettable at a time when the country needed strong legislation that the government's hands should be tied, he said. "Yet, the people, in their wisdom, placed us in that position."

Mr. Motherwell enlarged on the reduction made in the national debt, and announced that the government hoped to break even on the debt this year; also that the C.N.R. debt, including fixed charges, would be reduced to \$30,000,000.

The time had come when there should be a system guaranteeing safety to bank depositors, Mr. Motherwell said. Application of the circulation fund redemption principle to depositors might accomplish this.

Must Depend on Market Reports

Hogs and milk pass through several hands before they appear as bacon and cheese in British and Canadian homes. Producers of such products must therefore depend largely on market reports in determining the class of stuff to produce.

Late Maple Sap

Fresh maple sap, made from sap gathered in his sugar bush three days previously, formed part of the Christmas Day menu at the home of Irvin Clippin, farmer, living near Algonquin, Grenville County, Ont.

The day is an epitome of the year. The night is the winter, the morning and evening are the spring and fall, and the noon is the summer.—Walden.

E.C. Lumber Trade

Export Lumber Business Is Showing a Steady Growth

British Columbia's export lumber business is showing a steady growth and is one of the reasons for the general progress which this province is able to record in a business and commercial way. Water-borne shipments of manufactured lumber from British Columbia for the nine months ending September 30, 1923, amounted to 447,951,087 board feet, as against 195,399,111 for the same period in 1922, an increase of approximately 75 per cent. Extraordinary activity prevails in the lumber trade and this year should prove a banner one insofar as this industry is concerned. Japanese requirements are said to amount to approximately 250,000,000 feet, and a great proportion of this business will undoubtedly be secured by the trade of British Columbia.

Co-operative Marketing

United Farmers of Alberta Would Market Farm Products Under One Board

Steps are to be taken by the United Farmers of Alberta for co-operative marketing of general farm products under one board, which would be distinct from the board in charge of the wheat pool. The annual convention adopted unanimously a resolution asking the executive to appoint a committee of seven to survey the field of co-operative marketing, with power to organize the different commodities under the co-operative marketing system.

Poultry Exports

Manitoba this season shows an increase of 300 per cent. over last year in exports of dressed poultry.

It's the easiest thing in the world to be generous with the things you don't want.

Definite Policy Of Immigration Is Now Put In Force By The Canadian National Railways

When, a little more than a year ago Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.B.E., was chosen to head the Canadian National Railways, one of his first acts was to put into motion machinery for aiding in the colonization and development of Canada, particularly along the lines of the National System. He realized that one of the crying needs of Canada was for more population, and he has since been quoted, on several occasions, as saying that if Canada had a population of twenty-five million people, Canada would have no railway problem.

The organization of a department to look after colonization and development was entrusted by Sir Henry to Mr. W. J. Black, Vice-President, and Mr. Robb at once proceeded to build up the necessary organization to look after this most important national work. Investigations, conferences and careful planning gradually brought into being an effective department, the effort of the year culminating in the engagement of Dr. W. J. Black, Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization in the Federal Government, as Manager of the Colonization and Development Department of the Canadian National Railways, with headquarters in London, England.

That was early in the Fall of 1922. Dr. Black proceeded at once to Great Britain where he spent some weeks carrying out a series of investigations. These completed, he returned to Canada, and a general conference of all officers of the department was called and a definite plan of colonization and development was drawn up and announced. This was the first definite announcement on immigration to be announced in Canada.

In engaging Dr. Black, the Canadian National Railways secured an officer who is probably better acquainted with the immigration needs of Canada, and the best methods of remedying these needs, than any other man in the country. All his life he has been connected with the agricultural industry and has run the gamut of all its intricate phases. He was born and brought up on a farm in Dufferin County, Ontario, and in 1902 graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College with a Toronto University degree. At his graduation he was reported editor of the Farmers' Advocate, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and he held this post for two years. In 1905 he joined the Government of Manitoba as Deputy Minister of Agriculture, a post which he left the following year to become President of the Manitoba Agricultural College. He remained in this important position until 1916, when he became Commissioner of Agriculture for Canada. At the conclusion of the Great War in 1918, Dr. Black was appointed Chairman of the Soldiers' Settlement Board of Canada, a position he held until his appointment in 1921, as Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization for Canada.

Dr. Black is a man who is thoroughly respected both for his opinions and his achievements throughout Canada. He carries a lasting and genuine enthusiasm into his work and as a quiet but eloquent and convincing speaker he is well fitted to broadcast the message of his important mission.

There are seven points to the programme which has received the approval of Sir Henry W. Thornton and the principles of policy will be placed into effect immediately. Dr. Black sailed for England again on January 5th, and on his arrival in London his department commenced to function actively. The thorough character of the policy can be judged from a recapitulation of the seven principles, which are as follows:

- 1.—To influence the immigration and satisfactory settlement in Canada of the largest possible number of people of productive capacity that the country can absorb and assimilate.
- 2.—To contribute to the dissemination of information concerning the vast and extensive natural resources of the Dominion and the widespread opportunities for industrial development to the capitals may be attracted from other countries and invested where enterprises will be legitimately rewarded.
- 3.—To promote the land settlement of new Canadians under conditions that will ensure the maximum possibility of success in their farming operations and enable them to enjoy such social and religious institutions as are necessary to individual happiness and contentment.
- 4.—To encourage improvement in agriculture that more diversified methods may be employed in farming, and that crops, livestock and dairy production may be increased in accordance with market demands and prospects.
- 5.—To assist by organized effort in the immigration of young people of desirable type and character, especially from Great Britain, and in their place-



Dr. W. J. Black

ment in respectable rural homes where they may become qualified to participate in constructive activities and acquire citizenship of distinct value to Canada.

6.—To aid in the development of new opportunities for service and to facilitate every effective means of selecting immigrants physically fit and anxious for work.

7.—To co-operate with the Federal and Provincial Governments and business organizations throughout the Dominion in promoting all measures calculated to contribute toward an increase in immigration of adaptable people, and in their settlement under the most favorable conditions possible.

Half of Population Own Homes

Australians Rank Among Most Prosperous People of the World

Accepting the ownership of a house as evidence of individual prosperity, Australians can claim to rank among the most prosperous people in the world. Probably in no other country does such a large proportion of the population own their homes.

Mainly as the result of the activities of the state governments in providing facilities for persons of limited means to acquire their own homes, the number of private dwellings occupied by owners, and dwellings purchased since January 1, 1914, total 411,025 and 137,882 respectively. The Commonwealth statistician has recorded that the percentage proportion of owners and prospective owners to the total vary among the states in the following order: Queensland, 56.11 per cent.; Western Australia, 62.85; South Australia, 59.32; Victoria, 57.51; Tasmania, 52.79; and New South Wales, 50.23. Therefore, more than half the people of Australia live in self-owned homes.

Canada Leads In Wheat Trade

Says Winnipeg Grain Exchange Now World's Greatest Wheat Market

Has Canada assumed the leadership of the world's wheat trading countries? Representatives of United States agricultural associations were asking each other this question as a result of a statement made by former representative Philip Campbell, who appeared for the Chicago Board of Trade before the House, Ways and Means Committee, to urge the repeal of stamp taxes and other restrictions on the United States grain trade. Mr. Campbell said these restrictions had resulted in diverting a vast amount of business to Canada. "The Winnipeg Grain Exchange," he said, "now occupies the position heretofore held by the Chicago Board of Trade as the world's greatest wheat market."

Big Shipment of Pelts

The largest consignment of fur pelts ever sent from Western Canada in one shipment left Calgary recently for New York. The consignment consisted of 1,386 coyote, or what are generally known as wolf pelts. These were gathered up from various parts of the province. There is a brisk demand at the present time for this fur, prices having increased from \$15 to \$12.

Not to Bring De Valera to Trial

It is stated in Republican circles in Dublin that the government has no intention of bringing De Valera to trial, and this decision is believed to apply to other prominent Republican leaders now in Canada. The release of the more influential of the leaders, however, is not at present contemplated.

No More Briquettes

The Ignita utilization board's briquetting plant at Blountville, Sask., has been closed and engineers who have been conducting experiments have departed.

"Live and learn" is a good maxim that is seldom lived up to successfully.

DOG DERBY RACERS IN TRAINING



Dog mushers at The Pas are working hard to get their teams in trim for the next annual Dog Derby which is to be held this year on March 11. Shortly Russell, winner of last year's race at Banff and second to Morgan in The Pas event, is on the ground training. The Morgan team, winners last year, will be driven by Bert Hayes; Billy Grayson, who drove Morgan's dogs last year, will drive a team belonging to Tor Creighton. Winter, another old Dog Derby musher, will enter a team. The Bancroft Dacoon team is in harness and Jack Dacoon has a splendid team in training for the 200-mile non-stop grind. Several teams from outside of Manitoba are expected to test their speed and endurance against the northern huskies and their drivers, and an energetic

committee is at work striving to make the 1924 Derby bigger and better than anything that has yet been staged at "The Gateway to the North."

This year will see also a "Queen of the Carnival" contest in which beautiful young ladies from all parts of Manitoba will compete for the honor of being Queen of the Carnival or members of the Carnival Queen's Court. Entries in this contest are being joined to reach the committee and a lively contest for the carnival honors is assured.

Carnival features are being arranged for the enjoyment of outsiders visiting The Pas during the period of the Dog Derby and efforts are being made to provide amusement for everyone visiting the ambitious northerners during their annual winter festival.

PROFITS FROM DAIRYING

Same Care Necessary in the Winter

As in the Summer.
The Hon. W. R. Motherwell, while speaking at the dairy conference held in Ottawa a few weeks ago, said that dairying was going to grow and develop, but that three things were retarding the progress financially of dairymen, namely, the low-producing cow, engaging too exclusively in summer dairying, and depending too much in the winter time on dry roughage for dairy cattle.

To those who like to look at big figures, large productions and exports running into the millions of dollars are impressive. An extension of the dairying industry, therefore, will be welcomed by people of this sort, but what is of more importance to individual dairy farmers—and this is the point that the Hon. Mr. Motherwell emphasized—is that profits from dairying should be increased.

There is no doubt that many farmers are depending on summer dairying too much. Too many dairy farmers regard the summer season as the season when they reap their harvest from their milk cows and forget about the other six months of the year, when if they had their farms organized to carry on winter dairying they could be making as much, or very nearly as much, money as they make during the summer months.

When a factory in the city has to run half-time it is regarded as a calamity; on the farm, on the other hand, half-time production is too often regarded as natural and inevitable.

The factory owner strives to keep his factory running all the time, even if the profit on his product is but meagre. He does this to cut down his overhead charges which keep mounting up whether his factory is running or not. Farmers should figure the same way. On the farm taxes have to be paid, and depreciation on livestock, buildings and machinery go on whether the farm is run full time or only half-time, and even if winter dairying is not as profitable as summer dairying, the money made during the winter months will help to pay off taxes and take care of other expenses.

Some farmers, the Hon. Mr. Motherwell went on to say, not only run their dairy farms half-time, but make matters worse by trying to keep their cows as cheaply as possible during the rest of the year. This is only too true in many cases. Timothy hay, or roots and straw, make but a poor feed for cows during the winter. When cows are half-starved during the winter months they cannot be expected to give a heavy flow of milk during the summer months.

Almost any cow will milk fairly well during the spring just after she has freshened, and when the grass is tender and luscious. The real test-time for a cow is in the late summer and fall when she has been milking for five or six months. The cows that are real money-makers for their owners are those that maintain a good milk flow right up until the end of their lactation period. Cows cannot do this if they are underfed when they are dry. When a cow is dry the effort should be to get her into condition for freshening. A cow should be dried up for six or eight weeks in order that she may recuperate from the heavy strain of producing milk, but during this period she should be fed not a maintenance ration, but a ration that will put her into good shape to stand the heavy drain on her body when she freshens.

No hard and fast rules of feeding can be laid down, because feeding methods will depend on the condition the cow is in when she goes dry, but generally speaking, it is a good plan to feed a dry cow the same as if she were producing ten pounds of milk daily. Succulent feed should form the basis of the ration given dairy cows, such as it should for the basis of the ration given most other kinds of livestock during the winter months. Grass is the natural food of the cow, and the nearer we can approach natural feeding conditions during the winter months the better.

U. S. Farm Property
The total value of farm property in the United States, according to the latest census, was \$77,524,106,238. The total of farm buildings was \$11,481,988,222; of farm machinery, \$2,591,668,678; of livestock, \$1,779,992,000. The value of this farm property or, in other words, the value of the property in the business of farming, according to the American Agriculturalist, exceeds the capital employed in all the manufacturing establishments of the United States, plus the capital of the railroads, plus all that invested in mines and quarries.

A French yachtman, in an engineless thirty-five foot ship and manned by a crew, sailed from Chatham to New York city 109 days from the date he set sail.

W. N. L. 1909

Storing Potatoes

Blackheart Prevented by Storing Tubers Under Proper Conditions
Dark brown or black areas, in the centre of potatoes, commonly known as blackheart, can be prevented by storing the tubers under proper conditions, reports the potato specialist at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. Studies carried on at the station show that the trouble is due almost altogether to insufficient ventilation, although overheating is also known to produce similar effects. In the experiments all the symptoms of blackheart were produced by excluding air from the potatoes or by placing them in containers having poor ventilation.

If the potatoes are to be stored at temperatures below 45 deg. F., they can be piled to a depth of 6 feet without danger of too closely confining the tubers on the bottom of the container causing the development of blackheart, says the station specialist. Where the storage place will have a temperature of 50 deg. or more, however, as is usually the case in most home cellars, it is deemed unsafe to pile the potatoes to a height of more than three feet if they are to be kept longer than three or four weeks. Potatoes stored outdoors in pits on the Experimental Station grounds also showed blackheart, due, undoubtedly, to insufficient ventilation. Outdoor pits were found to be better ventilated than might be supposed, however, and it is said to be unnecessary to ventilate small outdoor pits. Potatoes which are to be shipped long distances during cold weather may also suffer from blackheart if the car becomes overheated in transit.

Potatoes severely affected with blackheart are not only unfit for food, but are also unsuited for seed purposes, it is stated, so that a little care in storing the tubers is amply repaid.

Some Beekeeping Records

By Professor Fairfield, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, Alberta

The results obtained from bees at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, are quite satisfactory, each year's work proving more conclusively that beekeeping in the irrigated districts can be made a profitable industry. Hundreds of tons of nectar are being produced in the bloom of the extensive alfalfa fields already established, needing only the assistance of the bee to be formed into valuable honey. Surely here is a by-product of the farm now created that should be turned into a revenue producer. Several farmers on irrigated lands in Southern Alberta have become convinced of this and are helping make the farm pay by keeping a few colonies of bees. Some fair-sized commercial apiaries have also been started.

Nine colonies were put into winter quarters at the close of last season, seven of these were wintered outside in wintering cases and two in a dug-out cellar. The cases used for outside wintering were boxes made large enough to hold one, two or four hives, and were built up between the live boxes and the bottom, sides and top of the cases to pack in four to six inches of planer shavings. A tunnel was made from the live entrances to the outside of the packing cases so that the bees could get out at will.

The colonies wintered in the cellar were placed on a swinging shelf to eliminate damage from mice. The covers of the hives were replaced with cloth and covered with five inches of chaff to prevent moisture gathering in the hive.

Two of the seven colonies wintered outside were found dead in the spring while both colonies wintered in the cellar survived. The two colonies wintered in the cellar, however, were weak in the spring, the first examination showing only three frames covered with bees in one hive, and four in the other. At the same examination the number of frames covered with bees in the colonies wintered outside were six, three, eight, seven and six respectively. The weak condition of the colonies wintered in the cellar as compared with the stronger condition agrees with our previous experience that wintering outside is more satisfactory than wintering in the cellar.

No Wonder He Starved

As the dancer took his fair partner down to supper she seems to have been too tired to eat, for she was not overworked, but they knew he seemed incapable of taking his eyes off her.

At last the dancer could stand it no longer. "I say, my man," he observed, "what makes you stare so rudely at this lady?"

"It ain't rudeness, sir, believe me, I ain't," returned the waiter. "It's genuine admiration. This is the fifth time she's been down to supper to-night."

One-third of the world's population is white.

Both Practical and Chic



The trotter frock of serge or twill in blue is personally popular, but to be effective must always be put with distinction, as instanced in this smart costume of navy twill and trimmed with "pearls" and hand embroidered cream linen at collar and cuffs.

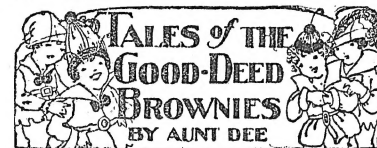
Addresses Convention

Miss Satherlie Speaks on Use of Farm Boys' Camp
Miss Jenny Satherlie, of Aroon, Sask., the only woman speaker on the programme of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies convention at Saskatoon, spoke on the value and importance of sending boys to the Farm Boys' Camps, which are held annually at the Saskatoon, Regina, North Battleford and Yorkton exhibitions. Miss Satherlie is the organizer of the Aroon team which carried off the grand aggregate prize for stock judging at the Saskatoon exhibition last year.

Seeing Is Believing

The teacher was giving a lesson on the crocodile.
"You must give me all your attention," she said. "It is impossible for you to form a true idea of this hideous reptile unless you keep your eyes fixed on me."—TR-BHS (London).

Of the \$600,000,000 in stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad, \$165,000,000 worth is held by the women stockholders.



The Good-Deeds Have a Picnic.

The day after Queen Loveliness's birthday the Brownies were quite tired. They had worked hard to make the entertainment a success. First they all had to learn their parts in the play and this was no easy thing to do in a hurry, then they had to provide costumes beside trimming the big field and the stage. Happiness managed it all very well. The elected him head of the arrangements, and he appointed committees for the different work. For instance, ten Brownies were given the task of trimming the stage. Twenty others were told to make the big field lovely with greens, the cooks of course attended to the refreshments, the tailors to the suits, and Herbert Handy was made head of a committee of ten to build the scenery. There was very little scenery, for the play was supposed to take place out of doors, but there were two benches and a small table needed. They had to be made and painted the day before the play was given, so you see it had been a busy camp. Now that it was all over the Brownies did feel tired.

Queen Loveliness seeing this suggested that they all go on a picnic. "It will do you good to get out into the wild country and lie around in the grass," she said. Her suggestion was greeted with cheers, for if there was one thing the Brownies did love to do it was to have a picnic.

The cooks hurried to make the luncheon. All the Brownies were to go so there were a great many sandwiches to be made. Of course a picnic lunch was not as hard to prepare as a real meal, so the cooks were not overworked, but they knew how hungry those little fellows were going to be after they had walked through the country. They decided lettuce sandwiches, chicken sandwiches, and apple butter sandwiches would be just the right ones. Then

The Weed Tax

Huge Loss to the Farmers of Manitoba Is Claimed by Weeds

The people of this province, the farmers more particularly, have heard a great deal about the tariff, for example. It has been represented to them as an instrument of economic destruction, and yet the other side they were told it was "bleeding Manitoba white." Yet weeds cost the people of the province more than twice as much as they are taxed by the tariff—probably four times as much as the farmers are taxed in this way.

If every farm in Manitoba could be brought within a half-mile of Liverpool, eliminating all transportation charges altogether, it would, of course, mean a great advantage to the farmers. But it is realized that weeds cost Manitoba more than it costs to haul the grain all the way from the farm to Liverpool. Eliminating weeds and saving the Hudson Bay Railway would make in transportation charges would be infinitesimal by comparison.

The provincial government, with all its extravagance in past years, has never collected more than \$9,000,000 in taxes from the people, and that includes the saving on the people of Winnipeg. Weeds cost the farmers alone more than \$20,000,000 annually. Winnipeg Tribune.

To Have Heraldic Insignia

London Stock Exchange Will Have Coat of Arms

After having been in existence for 180 years, the London Stock Exchange has realized that it is just as important as most of the other great city corporations which have their coat of arms; so the trustees and managers have decided that the Stock Exchange shall have a coat of arms all its own. The College of Heralds has submitted a design to the authorities and should this be approved the great banking house in Threadneedle Street will have its own heraldic insignia.

Saskatchewan Butter Production
Creamery butter production in Saskatchewan passed the 16,000,000 pound mark for the first time, according to the November returns. The production for that month was 414,341 pounds, making the output since January 1, 1922, 10,121,722 pounds, an increase of 1,551,725 pounds or 18.1 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1922. The greatest increases in production occurred in the central and northern sections of the province.

Mauna Loa, on the Island of Hawaii, rises 13,659 feet above the sea.



several large chocolate layer cakes, of course they put in three and three dozen hard-boiled eggs which would later slice and give each there must be plenty of milk. The Brownies would be thirsty, and milk was good for them. Then because they couldn't carry ice cream they made plenty of delicious custard and



Brownie a part of one. All this delicious luncheon was packed in three big baskets and all the Brownies were to take turns in carrying them. Queen Loveliness and the school teacher were not going. They felt that someone should stay in camp, and the cooks said he would stay with them. His joints were getting rather stiff and so he found it hard to do any climbing. But every other Brownie in the camp went along and I can tell you it was a joyful crowd which started off for a beautiful day in the country.

Natural Resources Bulletin

Fire Losses Must Be Paid By the Public in General

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, says:

During the year just closed Canada's fire losses amounted to over \$24,000,000. This covers losses of created resources only—buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. There are no figures available of the loss through forest fires, but it is known that the amount was tremendous.

What this loss of \$24,000,000 means to Canada can only be realized by comparison. Capitalized at 5 per cent., it represents the earnings of \$689,000,000, or \$174,000,000 more than the total amount of all Canadian bonds sold in 1922. It also represents 5 per cent. on Canada's total export trade for 1922.

This fire loss is a value sore forever. It cannot be recovered. Only new construction and new manufactures can take its place. And the material for this replacement must be purchased in the open market in competition with requirements for new construction, the increased demand affecting the cost of the latter.

And who pays for this fire loss? There is no supply of capital available to provide for it. It must be paid by the public in general, and in its distribution it constitutes a charge upon everything we buy. As insurance premiums it is included in the cost of all manufactures and produce, collected and distributed by the insurance companies, who also at the same time collect sufficient to cover the cost of management. During the year 1922 insurance companies registered with the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance collected in premiums \$51,626,206 and paid losses amounting to \$21,174,328. While undoubtedly a certain amount of fire loss is unavoidable, such enormous amounts show a degree of carelessness that is inexcusable.

Source of Crime Wave

Criminals Are Not Recruited From the Ranks of Returned Soldiers

The more or less popular delusion, directly encouraged by Police-Commissioner Enright of New York, that the crime wave is to be attributed in great part to returned soldiers, is vigorously challenged from Indianapolis, and the reply is based on investigation, not supposition. The county prosecutor at Indianapolis says that most of the criminals who are being captured now are boys who were too young to go to war.

Chicago can offer a little data on this subject, somewhat different in character, but pointing out to the same principal conclusion. Here the most conspicuous group of young men who have been arrested and convicted for a major crime was made up, not of former soldiers, but of fellows who, about the time the draft was ordered, committed crimes sufficient to send them to prisons or reformatories for the period that the war lasted. The slacker sentiment appears to be much more heavily represented in the crime wave than the soldier element. And that accords with natural psychological processes. But I'll Express.

Emancipation of Eastern Women

Wider Dissemination of Knowledge Is Helping Women in Moslem Households

Newspapers and the cinema are constantly bringing the life of the western woman to the attention of her eastern sister. No longer do trashy French or Italian novels constitute the sole intellectual nourishment of the eastern women's quarters. Side by side with the latest works of the best novelists and poets of England, France and Italy, the most modern books on sociology and hygiene are often to be seen in the women's apartments of high-class Moslem households. With this growing dissemination of knowledge, the segregation of women in the east is bound to become more and more a formality.

Logical

Practical Young Man (after proposing)—"But can you cook?"

Modern Girl—"Let us take these questions in their proper order; the matter of cooking is not the first thing to be considered."

"Then, what is first?"

"Can you provide things to be cooked?"

The Blind Hoss

"Say, that horse you sold me is blind, and you never said a word to me about it."

"Well, the man who sold him to me didn't tell me, either, and I thought perhaps he didn't want to know."

Pearson's Weekly.

Friendship is a mighty factor in this hard world, since by friendship comes self-forgetfulness; and no man can do great works unless he forgets self.—J. Farnol.

SELF-SUPPORTING FARMS

Things Which Make for Economy in Living and Health

Speaking before the convention of Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies at Saskatoon, Prof. Hughes, of Minnesota, stressed the fact that "It is highly desirable that the farm should be, as far as possible, self-supporting. A good garden and plenty of fresh butter and eggs, plenty of home-cured meats, these are the things which make for economy in living and for health, for family happiness and for a general feeling of content and prosperity."

In advising the farmers to develop the home market the speaker declared that one of the greatest mistakes of the farmer the world over is to look for distant markets. "The truth of the matter is," he said, "that the consumer nearest at hand is the farmer's best and most dependable customer. It is to your immediate business advantage to supply your neighboring townships, as far as may be possible, with their necessities coming from your farms. It must always be remembered that the best sales there must be a fair measure of service and it is for you, especially, to remember that when you build up the industries of the small town through your patronage, through your encouragement, through your co-operation you are building up a near at hand market for your products that will remain a business asset of yours just so long as you deal fairly with it."

Developing his slogan, "Put your acres to work," the speaker pointed out that where only half the acreage of a farm is under crop one acre is called upon to carry the overhead charges for two acres. With reference to the problem of putting idle land to use in a comparatively new and undeveloped country, Mr. Hughes recommended "the gradual fencing in of these idle lands and their use as pasture for livestock, to be followed in good season and with as little delay as possible, with cropping to those grains and grasses that make for more intensive livestock farming."

"Your problem in production is twofold," said Mr. Hughes, urging the farmers to produce what the world wants, "to produce those things the world needs and those things that can be carried to the markets of the world without undue expense." He instanced butter, stating that this product could be placed on the eastern markets at a transportation cost not exceeding more than from 5 to 7 per cent. of its total value as compared with 100 per cent. on hay, 50 to 80 per cent. on potatoes and the 20 or more per cent. increase in the transportation of grain, livestock, eggs or poultry. There was no danger of the production of dairy products outstripping the demand because of the day in and day out, year in and year out labor-application involved and because "there is still a tremendous margin of possible increase in dairy product consumption before the average distribution levels have been reached in dairy products that now have long since been reached in wheat and potatoes."

Wilhelm Shut Them Off

Ex-Kaiser Told the Preacher When It Was Time to Quit

Some Englishwomen who travelled extensively on the continent before the war were authority for the story that in the Kaiser's palace in Berlin a special chapel at Potsdam was a push-button which rang a bell in the pulpit. The minister was allotted a certain period for his sermon. When the time limit was reached, the All Highest would ring the bell. The preacher was expected to finish his discourse forthwith, even though he was in the middle of a sentence.—Springfield Republican.

Seasonable Work

At this season many farmers are doing, or planning to do, work that may be accomplished before the spring rush. The seed grain will be cleaned up, and grass, clover and alfalfa seed ordered; implements requiring attention will be repaired and new parts ordered; from day to day the manure will be drawn out to the field. On level farms much of this will be spread directly on the field, while on rolling or hilly land, or when the snow is deep, the manure will be placed in piles.

Lady Granard, the daughter of Ogden Mills, said at a luncheon in New York:

"Englishmen are very nice, but they don't know how to dance. They are too stiff."

"It was an Englishman, you know, who said:

"I love this complicated modern dancing—yes, I think it's absolutely ripping—only the music puts me out and the girl gets in my way."

In the Congo the natives use ivory kitchen utensils and chopping blocks of ivory.



Crocus Lodge, No. 115, G.R.A.
A.F. & A.M.
Meets at 8 p.m. the Wednesday on
after the full moon.
Visiting brethren cordially wel-
comed.

R. V. LAWRENCE,
W. M.
J. W. LAWRENCE,
Secretary

J. L. CARTER Auctioneer

Is prepared to conduct all kinds
of Auction Sales. Prices mod-
erate.
Dates can be made at the Advance
Office, or at the Acadia Hotel
CHINOOK.

King Restaurant

Meals at all hours. All kinds
of Tobacco, Candies and
Soft Drinks

Chinook Alta.

At the Elevators

(Prices Paid Yesterday)

Wheat

1 Northern 80
2 Northern 77
2 Northern 72

Oats

2 C.W. 39
2 C.W. 26
No. 1 Feed

Barley

3 Barley 44
4 Barley

Flax

1 N.W. 1.95
2 C.W.

Rye

2 Rye 49
Eggs 45
Butter 40

Mah Bros. Cafe

Regular first-class meals doct's
board and room by the week
very reasonable
Short Orders at all hours
Confectionery, Cigars, Cigarettes
and Tobaccos
Fresh Oysters, and Bread
Soft Drinks
Ice Cream

J. S. Smith

The Wood-Work Repair Shop
Furniture Repaired, Storm Doors
and Windows Repaired,
and Saws Sharpened.

CHINOOK ALTA.

M. L. CHAPMAN

Chinook, Alta.

GENERAL DRAYING

All orders promptly attended
to

REDUCED FARES

—FOR—

WINNIPEG Carnival of

Winter Sports

FEBRUARY 11-16, 1924

—FARE AND ONE-THIRD—

For Round Trip From Points
In Alberta, Saskatchewan, Mani-
toba, and Port Arthur and Arm-
strong West In Ontario

Tickets On Sale February

9 To 13 (inclusive)

Good to Return February 18, 1924

BIG WEEK OF SPORTS

including

Thirty-Six Annual Bouspiel

Full Particulars From Local Agent
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

REDUCED FARES

FOR

CALGARY WINTER CARNIVAL

TICKETS ON SALE FEBRUARY 9-16 (inclusive)
FROM ALL STATIONS IN ALBERTA
RETURN LIMIT: FEBRUARY 18

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO LOCAL AGENT

Canadian National Railways

Chinook Advance

Published at Chinook, Alberta
every Thursday

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1924

We had a very interesting letter
from Mr. M. E. Bird, one of our
former citizens, who now resides
in Vancouver, in which he states
that the weather there is ideal
and that the pussy willows are
out on the trees. We might say
that our friend could have enjoyed
the same lovely weather right
here in Chinook during the past
week. The last week in January
and the beginning of February
the weather was simply wonderful
and it is only some of the very
old timers who can remember
when Alberta ever experienced
such a nice winter.

Don't go through life meaning
nothing in particular. Stand for
something. Hitch your wagon
to a star, and try to be somebody
in particular, to be known for
some one thing which you do
superbly, something that you can
be proud of. In whatever way
you decide to get your living, re-
solve that you are going to be the
first-class; that you will not be a
second-rater, an "also ran." Re-
solve to lift yourself above medi-
ocrity, to be a professional at liv-
ing, an artist and not a mere arti-
san.

Rolin Lynde Hartt writes for
the New York Times on the reli-
gious controversy between the
Fundamentalists and the Modern-
ists. The former believe in the
bible in toto, as a work inspired
and believe in Christ, that he
lived, died and rose in the flesh
to save those who will believe.
The Modernists believe that the
bible is merely a book, filled with
history, legends, myths, inaccura-
cies, a book without authority.
That Jesus was a learned teacher,
a genius who has to date been un-
equalled in the realm of religious
thought.

The Fundamentalists oppose
the Darwinian theory. Many
eminent and strong men back
both parties. Some people be-
lieve that the Fundamentalists will
drive the Modernists from the
church, while others say that the
Modernists will leave the Protes-
tant churches and set up a church
of their own.

Public Health Notice

All families suffering from measles
are requested to remain in quaran-
tine three weeks from date of rash.
The house must also be fumigated.
By order of the—
Medical Health Officer.

EAT AT THE

Home Dining Rooms

Next door to the Union Bank

Meals at all hours

Victor Hale - Proprietor

FOR SALE—A fine bunch of
Bronze turkeys suitable for breed-
ing. Hens \$3, Gobblers \$4. Apply
C. Bossenberger, Sec. 17-27-8, Coll-
ins.

President Wilson

The past year has seen the
passing of many great and influ-
ential men but we doubt if any
will fill a larger place in future
history than ex-president Wilson
who has just passed away. He
had a noble ideal, and though his
country was not able to follow
him in his aspirations for her,
still even his opponents cannot
fail to admire his unflinching efforts
for world peace and harmony
through the League of Nations.
He also guided the ship of state
for the United States through
eight years of the most strenuous
time known in the history of man.
Certainly we can say that what-
ever he believed to be right dur-
ing that time he followed with un-
flinching zeal and courage. He
goes to his eternal rest leaving
behind him regret and sorrow at
the world's great loss.

The Soldier Settlement Board
are endeavoring to meet the farm-
ers' problems for next season in
the matter of farm labour for the
summer months by endeavouring
to ascertain the number of men
required by the farmers in each
district, the nationality most suited
to the farmer and the wages the
farmers are willing to pay. This
information will be passed on to
the Immigration Agents Overseas
in the various countries so soon
as it is secured in order to obtain
an ample supply. A number of
application forms have been
mailed to farmers throughout the
Province requesting them to fill
in this form signifying what na-
tionality of man they would like,
whether experienced or whether
they would be prepared in the al-
ternative to take an inexperienced
man, the wages they are prepared
to pay and when they want the
man. The farmers have been re-
quested to mail these applications
to the Board's Local Supervisor,
who for this district is Mr. J. P.
Elder of Chinook. An endeavor
will be made to fill these require-
ments overseas and it is proposed
so far as is possible to deal with
the applications on the principle
of first come first served. Those
farmers who are likely to want a
man are therefore urged to send
in their application to Mr. Elder
as soon as possible in order that
an endeavor may be made to fill
their requirements by the Immi-
gration authorities overseas. A
farmer who contemplates the em-
ployment of a man and would like
one of the application forms may
procure one by sending a post-
card to Mr. Elder. The filing of
an application does not obligate
the farmer to employ a man on
arrival nor will the Board accept
responsibility that the position
will be filled. Every endeavor
will be made, however, to meet
the farmer's needs in this respect
as he expresses them.

Record Breaking Crop

A late report of record break-
ing crop comes from the Maid-
stone district, on the main line of
the C.N.R. west of North Battle-
ford, where Rolin brothers sowed
eight acres of oats for green feed.
They threshed the crop which
yielded 125 bushels to the acre
and weighed 40 pounds to the
bushel.

Letter to Editor

RE HOSPITAL

To the Editor:

I was very pleased to see in
your recent issue a plea for a
hospital in our Village.

Our plan of securing a doctor
has had quite a test with the pre-
sent epidemic of measles and I
am sure has already proved its
worth.

But in this epidemic our doctor
has been sadly handicapped in
not having some place where he
could take the more serious cases.

With several dangerous cases
many miles apart, it is very dif-
ficult for a doctor to see these pa-
tients as often as he should and
much of his time is wasted in
travelling from one case to an-
other.

Is it not possible to raise
enough money from the members
of the Doctor Scheme and the
various councils to furnish and
rent a house which could be used
as a hospital?

Granting that we could, I be-
lieve a capable nurse could be
found who would take charge of
such a place and run it success-
fully, charging very reasonable
rates.

I would ask the people of this
district to seriously consider some
plan to provide a hospital for
Chinook and vicinity.

A CITIZEN

Fire Near Cereal

Fire destroyed the 30x60 foot
hip-roofed barn on Chas Graves'
farm, one mile west of Cereal, at
5 o'clock Monday evening. There
was nothing in the building but
machinery and this was removed.
The place was temporarily oc-
cupied by Geo. Milne. The ori-
gin of the fire is unknown.

Return to Canada

The twenty-five farmers and
their families who were attracted
by glowing tales of Mexico and
emigrated there a year ago are all
back in Canada again and glad to
be here. The last of them re-
turned a few days ago to take up
farming at Aberdeen, Sask.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed
to the Postmaster General, will be
received at Ottawa until noon, on
Friday, the 14th March, 1924, for
the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails,
on a proposed Contract for a period
not exceeding four years. Two times
per week on the route CHINOOK
and KINMUNDY via the Post Offices
of Heathdale and Big Stone, from the
1st July next.

Printed notices containing further
information as to conditions of pro-
posed Contract may be seen and
blank forms of Tender may be ob-
tained at the Post Offices of Chinook
Kinmundy, Heathdale and Big Stone
and at the office of the District Su-
perintendent of Postal Service,
DISTRICT SUPERINTEND-
ENT'S OFFICE, Saskatoon, Sask.,
January 26, 1924.

JOHN CHAMARD,

District Superintendent
of Postal Service.

Life Insurance

Without Medical Examination
on select lives. Ages 15 to 50

For particulars, see our Agent

Robert Smith, Chinook

London & Scottish Assurance
Corporation Limited

Branch Office:
516 Grain Exchange Building,
Calgary.

Will the person who took the box of dynamite
by mistake from the Chinook station platform last
Friday, return same to our store.

If Your Horse Could Talk

He would ask for

"A Sur-Shot"

Bot and Worm Remover.

Every dose is worth half a ton of oats to you,
and priceless to your horses. About 85 per cent.
of horses in Canada are troubled with bots and worms,
or both. There is only one remedy that will remove
all the bots from the stomach of the horse and that is
"A Sur-Shot"

Hardware Requirements

Skates, Hockey Sticks, Foot Warmers, Gaso-
line Lamps, Paints, Oils and Polishes, Kitchen
Ware, Stains, Ranges and Heaters.

JUST ARRIVED

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF STOCK SALT

AUTO TIRES, OILS and GREASES

Banner Hardware

CHINOOK - ALBERTA

GENTS HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD FOR YOU!

We have received a shipment of three of the
best makes of shoes on the market

Amherst Work Shoe Marlborough Dress Shoe Piedmont Dress Shoes

These boots and shoes are well made and very neat in
appearance. Made of the very best leather and first class
workmanship. For price and quality these boots cannot be
beaten. Come in and look them over we feel confident that
you will be satisfied with quality and price.

S. H. SMITH Chinook Harness Shop

Robinson Bros.,

General Blacksmiths

Horse-shoeing and General Wood Work
Repairing

We Set Your Tires Hot or Cold

Chinook - Alta.

FARM HELP SUPPLIED

FREE SERVICE NOW OFFERED
—BY—

Canadian National Railways
Colonization and Development Department

The work of this department is being rapidly extended through-
out Western Canada to be of the best possible service to the public,
and through its special representatives in the East, in Great Britain,
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and other European countries, it will be
able to bring to Canada large numbers of immigrants, male and
female, who is a short time should become permanent and desirable
settlers. The great obstacle in the past has been the uncertainty of
immediate employment for the new arrival and farmers can assist
colonization work by employing their help through this channel,
and if possible BY THE YEAR. The work is done without
charge and no advances are required for transportation or for any
similar purpose. All information given is used for the purpose of
informing the settler regarding work only.

Every New Settler Helps You Prosper

All C.N.R. Station Agents Have Necessary Forms

—And Will Take Your Application, Or Write—

D. M. JOHNSON, R. C. LETT,
General Agricultural Agent, General Agent,
WINNIPEG EDMONTON

COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

**Canadian National
Railways**